THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C.
AUGUST 31, 1853.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED in the City of New York, until 3 o'clock, P. M., of the 30th of September next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JULY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser may prefer to have them payable, at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North-Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH-CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption. They will be issued in sums of $1,000 or $5,000, as the purchaser may prefer.

THESE BONDS ARE BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding, will please to address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North-Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DEROSSETT, 180 Front-Street, N. Y.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's., and others.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank the amount of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North-Carolina.

The deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me, endorsed "proposals," &c., as above, at Raleigh, until 26th September.

Persons wishing documents showing the extent of the resources of the State, the amount of the indebtedness, &c., can have them by application at this office, or to Messrs. BROWN & DEROSSET.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
September 2d, 1853. 88—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafets and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS. Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 86—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1853. No. 87.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, NORFOLK, VA., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

NEW BOOKS.—BISHOP BLOOMFIELD'S MANUal of Family Prayers, with alterations.
Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the fifth, by William Sterling.
Poems, by Alexander Smith.
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port-Folio.
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, L. L. D., to which is prefixed a preliminary sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Illustrated by Darley and Lossing. 1 vol. 12 mo.—price $1 00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1853. 84—

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF N. C. The next annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, will be held with the Baptist Church in Newbern, N. C., commencing on Thursday the 13th of October next.

Introductory sermon to be preached by Rev. R. I. Devin as alternate of Elder J. H. Lacy, Missionary to Central Africa; Missionary Sermon on Sabbath by Elder J. J. James, Elder D. S. Williams alternate.

The North Carolina Baptist Bible and Publication Society and the North Carolina Baptist Education Society, will hold their anniversary meetings with the Convention. Annual Sermon before the former by Rev. Wm. H. Jordan of Wilmington, and before the latter by Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D., of Richmond, Rev, James McDaniel of Fayetteville, his alternate.

Churches, Associations or individuals that are not represented by delegates, can remit the amounts raised for the Convention to Rev. J. S. Purify, Treasurer, Forestville, N. C.
N. J. PALMER,
Secretary of the Convention.
Milton, Sept. 5th, 2853. 86—td,

N. B. A general meeting of the Trustees of Wake Forest College is expected at the Convention, as a President will have to be elected; President White having accepted an appointment to the Presidency of a Female Institution in Tennessee. N. J. P.

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market*.

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

JARRATT'S HOTEL, PETERSBURG, VA.—THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late proprietors, Messrs. FEILD & HAWTHORN, is again at his former post, and prepared to entertain his friends and the public. He hopes, by strict attention to the business, to still maintain the previous reputation which the House has enjoyed, and trusts he will merit and receive a continuance of that patronage which it has heretofore received. It is his intention to conduct the House in a style that will place it upon an equality with the first class Hotels of the Southern country; and he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, pledging the omission of no duty on his part, to render all comfortable who may favor him with a visit.
JOHN JARRATT.
September 9th, 1853. 84—1m.

THE ANALYSIS OF SOILS AND MARLS. DR. J. F. TOMPKINS, the editor of "The Farmer's Journal," will, after the 1st of October next, be prepared to make Analysis of Soils and Marls at his Chemical Laboratory, in Raleigh, N. C. All specimens must be sent to me, directed to the care of Col. E. C. Yarbrough, and they will receive prompt attention.

COST OF ANALYSIS:

Single specimen of Soil	$5 00
Written out Analysis	5 00
Analysis of Marls	5 00

September 9th, 1853. 84—4t.

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE! PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS.—The following now offices and agents have been recently established for the accommodation of the public:

E. Haskings, Clarksville, Va.; M. Battle, Wilson's Depot; J. B Sutherland, Warsaw; N. P. Woodruff, Strickland's; J. Hallowell & Co., Dudleys, N. C..

☞ Through Messengers, will hereafter leave our office every morning, at 9, A. M., for Wilmington, Raleigh, and all intermediate points.
PARISEN & KING.
September 13, 1853. 86—

GUANO.—PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO IN Store and for sale by
STAINBACK & HARDEE.
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 31, 1853. 88—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
DR. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 48—tf.

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmerettes and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Silks,
Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine,
" " DeNap,
" " DeZuic,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Barages, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Barages,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 33½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c., JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports,	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference,	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto,	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood,	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository,	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports,	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports,	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law,		4	"
" Equity,		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law,		3	"
" Equity,		2	"
Iredell's Law,		13	"
" Equity,		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845,		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 27, 1853.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.
ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essenses, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,
F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.
Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Corkscrew and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.
H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market. Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,
Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.
REFERENCES:
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & Co., Warrenton.
" MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON, GEO. W. GRICE.
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

300 BARRELS IRISH BURNT WASHington City Lime, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.
Also, 400 barrels Irish Eastern Lime, For Sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1853.

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:

P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory, filled.
Teas—consisting of a very large stock of Gun-powder, Young Hyson, Oolong, Powchong, &c., of every grade and various chops.
Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee.
Stuart's Crushed, Ground and Yellow Sugars.
Richmond Extra Flour.
Brown Soaps—New York and Boston No. 1.
Fancy Soaps—Rose, Variegated and Almond.
Tobacco—a large stock of 1's, 2's, 8's, 10's and half lbs.
Ground Coffee—warranted pure.
Pearl Starch, Grain and Ground Pepper.
Nutmegs, Ginger, Spices and Chocolate.
Mustard, Wrapping paper and Brooms.
Buckets, Demijohns, &c., &c.
100,000 Cigars of various brands and descriptions.

LIQUORS.

Hennessy London Dock Brandy, vintage of 1848, in half pipes and demijohns.
Choice old Southside Madeira Wine in qr. casks and demijohns.
Skeidam Gin, "Honey" brand, in pipes and demijohns.
Signette, Duprey & Co., and other brands French Brandy, in various style of packages.
Pure old Rye Whiskey of "Old Mongehelia," "Allegany" Funk,

LETTER FROM PROF. MITCHELL.

To the Editor of the Standard:

MY DEAR SIR: Amidst the inhuman warfare, if it merit to be called by so respectable a name as warfare, of which I am made the object, I am of course gratified for any kind word in your Editorial of the 7th. I do not know that it is worth my while to continue the contest any farther. With a single antagonist, who understands the subject, was a fair man, and would write openly over his own name, or even with a couple of such, I should have no objection to continuing the discussion, if it should be found necessary, and I think it would not, till the public should be weary of it. But they swarm around me, these assailants of mine, like the locusts of Egypt. It consists with their ideas of what is manly dealing and a chivalrous spirit, to attack me two or three at a time, or in rather close succession. One beats away till he is tired or sleepy, or is pushed off, and is then relieved by a successor; like the relays of horses that are stationed where intelligence is to be conveyed with rapidity. They strike in the dark. An anonymous letter, which, whatever may be the actual result, was *intended* to be murderous, so far as the article of character is concerned, is sent to New York, to produce its effect there first, and a second effect by its republication at home. I believe I may safely leave it hereafter to the people of North Carolina to judge whether the representations of persons who are so little scrupulous about the means they employ to injure or ruin, merit much attention, so as to influence the opinions they may see cause to entertain respecting me.

The State Geologist had represented in his report that on Deep River, in the counties of Chatham and Moore, there is a seam of available coal, six feet in thickness, extending through an area of 43 square miles. I could not but know that there was no geological warrant for such a representation. I knew that if this account were received as true, it would be a benefit to the holders of mineral lands, or what were regarded as such in the vicinity of Deep River. They would make a few thousand dollars by sales to capitalists in New York, and a still larger sum by trades with their fellow-citizens in North Carolina. But if it should happen that there was an error, and the coal on Deep River was not very considerable in quantity, any great flow of capital in that direction would be a public calamity, and the final loss to the people of the State many times greater than all that could be made by sales of the lands abroad. It seemed to me therefore a *duty*, when I was invited by the State Geologist to express my opinions, to state as distinctly and clearly as I could the teachings of geological science on the subject of coal—which I did. The whole thing lies within the compass of a nut-shell. Coal in the vast majority of cases is found in basins, around the edges or rims of which it comes up to the surface; so that without doing more than trace the outcrop, we can tell almost with the certainty of mathematical demonstration, how many square miles of coal there are. But on Deep River there is no coal basin, but a single line of outcrop, mostly on the north side of the river. No one pretends that, starting from Evander McIvers' and travelling 14 miles somewhat in the direction of Moore Court-house, any outcrop has hitherto been observed. The only method of ascertaining the extent of the coal here, is therefore the same that has been used elsewhere: that of boring into the strata supposed to contain it, and determining in this way how far it goes. A geologist will be able to *guess* how far it may *probably* go a little better than any other person, but not much. My judgment in questions of geology may be but indifferent, but I can read and understand common plain prose, have a tolerable geological library, and have read the books. There is no principle of common law, no doctrine of medical science, about which there is more perfect agreement on the part of all the authorities, good and bad, than there is amongst geologists about the great facts of geology just stated. I have thought best to give them over again now, at the risk even of having reproduced the universal merriment at my expense, which that correspondent G. of the Mining Journal represents to have prevailed in these parts some time in June or July last. In noticing further the letter of this worthy I shall not observe his order exactly, but quote passages and comment upon them as may suit my own convenience.

1. "Dr. Mitchell first published his communication in the Raleigh Register. He was replied to from various quarters and the result was that he became the object of universal merriment and ridicule. He has recently had occasion to go North, and I now note that his report is published in your journal."

The last sentence is an insinuation intended to produce the effect of a positive assertion—did produce it upon the Editor of the Standard. I had just as much to do with the republication of my article in the Mining Journal as with the discovery of America by Columbus. I did not procure either directly or indirectly its insertion there, did not desire it—and know nothing about it beyond what I have learned from the Standard. If any person shall choose to stake his character for truth on the statement that in consequence of this communication to the Register, and the replies to it, Dr. Mitchell became the object of universal merriment and ridicule, it is no concern of mine. But it is treating the people of North Carolina badly to publish them in this way as making a man an object of universal merriment and ridicule, for expressing opinions that are held by intelligent people, such at least as have even a moderate acquaintance with geology, throughout the civilized world. From the bottom of such statements as this it was prudent in the writer to withhold his name.

2. "Dr. Mitchell was greatly disappointed that the Governor of North Carolina had not discovered that he (Mitchell) was geologist enough to receive the appointment of Geologist to the State."

Of this statement I have simply to say that it is untrue. I have been over the State once; had no desire to go over it again; desired to see what views would be taken of our rock formations by some other person. I had not time to execute the work if I had been ever so desirous of it. I should have been glad to accompany Professor Emmons in his examination of the coal fields if I had been encouraged to do so.

3. "At the last annual meeting of the Trustees of the University at Chapel Hill an aged, distinguished and learned Trustee moved to add to the Faculty a Professor of Geology and Mineralogy."

In the annual catalogue of the University is the following notice which is repeated year by year: "Geology is taken up near the close of the first and continued through the whole of the second term. It is taught in lectures and studied in a small volume prepared for the use of the students, and in the composition of which constant reference was had to the rock formations of North Carolina." There is a still longer account of the course pursued in mineralogy. If with these notices annually given, the Trustees remain in ignorance of the fact that geology and mineralogy are taught at the University, it is not necessarily the fault of the Professor.

4. "On the subject of geology he has in the short space of thirty years written a little primer of eighteen pages."

This little primer is certainly not a large book, though as the pages are large and full it contains a good deal of printed matter, and instead of eighteen, the pages are one hundred and thirty-two in number. The book might easily have been made larger, but as is stated in the preface, it contains as much as, in the time allotted to this subject, can be studied with much effect. The outline of the geology of North Carolina might have been fuller, but a good many of our students are from other States, (nearly a quarter of the present senior class,) and it does not seem fair to compel these to devote too much time to a geology in which they can hardly feel much interest. As is stated in the notices just now quoted, the book and a course of lecture are mutually subsidiary; in which lectures additions are made and errors corrected. The error about the coal at Farish's, printed in 1842, was corrected in 1843, and from thence onward.

5. "There is not to be found among the hundreds of young men who have enjoyed the superior advantages of his instruction one to my knowledge who knows or professes to know any thing about the geology taught him."

G. makes no statement of the exact number of the individuals out of these many hundreds, whom he has seen and personally examined for the purpose of testing their knowledge of geology, nor whether with even-handed justice he proceeded to examine them in the other branches also, so as to ascertain that they were decidedly worse in geology than in any thing else. It is true that young men too generally, when they leave College, whether in this State or elsewhere, devoting themselves exclusively to the study of law, or medicine, or to business, permit the knowledge they acquired at the University to fade from their minds, so that if called upon to pass an examination on the languages, mathematics, history, rhetoric, mental or moral philosophy, chemistry or geology, they would decline it in very decided terms—geology not sooner than the others. But if it is meant to be asserted that the amount of application and acquirement in geology does not come up to the general average in other branches in the institution, I can appeal with confidence to those hundreds of young men that have been mentioned, some of whom are now men of mark in North Carolina, to say whether the charge is true or false.

6. It will do no good, either to myself or others, but if the Editor of the Standard shall judge that the devotion of so much space as perhaps three columns of his paper to that object, would suit the tastes and inclinations of his readers, I will settle my account with my critics in the matter of the Western Turnpike, at short notice.

7. "I do really think that Prof. Emmons in justice to himself—to the memory of Dr. Johnson, and to his friends in North Carolina, ought to write in reply and have it forthwith published in your Mining Journal."..... "Dr. Emmons will give to himself the greatest popularity in North Carolina if he will now reply."

I think just the same way—think he ought to have done it two months ago. It is the desire of my heart that he will attend to the matter speedily. No man can have a more intense curiosity than myself to hear what he will have to say. With these crowns of victory, laurel or olive, awaiting him at the hands of G. the delay surely cannot be a long one. And yet, this earnest prayer to Hercules for help against so contemptible an antagonist as the Professor of Geology in the University, has something ludicrous about it. Never mind, my dear sir, Prof. Emmons is not coming at your call, at least not to do the work to which you would set him; he would just as soon thrust his right hand into a common wood-fire and hold it there till it had burnt to a cinder, as deny the truth of those principles of geological science for which I have been contending, and for their application to the coal fields of Chatham. He has a character to maintain amongst scientific men. Propose to him to fly in the face of the whole geological world in order to become popular in North Carolina! If you were to recommend to him to blow his own brains out, in order to become popular here, he would think you quite as reasonable.

On the whole, this letter to the Mining Journal is a foolish one. Readers of that journal who are men of sense will not credit its statements, as they ought not to do—the object of which, and the spirit with which they were written being so apparent. And at home it will be held, that they are untrue and dishonest in the general character of their representations, and that the sending of such a mass of matter abroad for publication, without a responsible name attached, was the cowardly work of an assassin.

You have received a wrong impression, Mr. Editor, from some quarter, of the opinions entertained and expressed by me in regard to the mineral resources of the State. Will you allow me to quote eight lines from your Editorial, and place immediately beneath them six lines from that famous geology of mine, showing what has been taught to my classes at the University for the last ten years? The quotation is from pages 136–7, when I am speaking of the lead and silver mines of Davidson:

"That the mineral resources of the State have been to some extent overstated and exaggerated we think probable; but we cannot resist the belief that the tendency of some of Dr. Mitchell's writings has been to produce the impression that these resources are small and not of a character to justify the expense and attention bestowed upon them. We speak only of the opinion which prevails in the public mind."

"The discovery of this mine is an event of great interest, from the additional evidence furnished by it that the central counties of North Carolina are one of the rich mining districts of the world, where farther developments of mineral wealth may be confidently expected; and also, that where there are no remarkable indications at the surface, there may be immense bodies of ore below."

The opinions here expressed I have never retracted, nor to the best of my knowledge and belief have I ever written or said anything that is in conflict with what is here recorded. What would people have of me?—what do they expect of me? It happens sometimes that when I fall in with a man who is half crazed upon the subject of mining, and I will not subscribe to all his whimseys, he will in retaliation represent me as equally extravagant with himself, but in the opposite direction. Also, since I have had my own views about the coal and have perhaps, indiscreetly expressed them, it has suited the convenience of some persons to hold me up to public detestation as a man who did not believe in the mineral wealth of North Carolina.

The outcrops of coal that are observed along the north side of Deep River, furnish ground for *expectation* and *hope*, and are a warrant for incurring the expense of exploring the grounds on the other side of the stream with a boring apparatus. In this work, the State if she should not see cause to take the business into her own hands, may reasonably be expected to aid. The quality of the coal *may* exceed the anticipations of the most sanguine; but as nothing is yet known about the matter it, is but common prudence to place the less expense before the greater.

Copper mines of a richness and value equal to those of the Stith or Fentress mine, are likely to be found hereafter in that region; at no great distance from the common boundary of the slate and granite. We have copper mines pretty near the University, some of which I have visited. A vien of white flint will have disseminated through in little masses of copper ore, weighing from an ounce or two to half a pound. Three of four hands raise in a day, perhaps, three or four pounds of good ore, worth from 4 to 5 cents per pound in New York. Can this be profitable?

As I sent no copy of my communication to the Register, to the Mining Journal, so I shall send no copy of this; my object being simply self-defence at home. G., if it shall fall into his hands, can send it if he shall see cause. E. MITCHELL.

THE FALL TRADE. We again call the attention of country readers to our advertising colums, in which they will find further evidence of the large scale upon which our Norfolk merchants arepreparing themselves for the fall trade. In the dry goods line the stocks are unusually large, and consist of every description and quality of merchandize adapted to the wants and tastes of the season. The varieties of fashionable goods are almost endless, and embrace all that is rich, and splendid, and beautiful in the range of such commodities. The advertisement of Messrs. *Wm. P. Stewart & Co.*, in this day's Herald, may be taken as an example of the extent to which the Norfolk merchants are prepared to accommodate country dealers in the dry goods line, and upon terms (as the latter will be convinced) as advantageous to the purchaser as can be obtained any where else. Indeed country merchants will be at no loss to make up a complete assortment in Norfolk. In other articles, as well as those comprised in the term "dry goods," they can be supplied to their satisfaction at all times upon the most accommodating terms. The stocks of hardware, iron and tin ware, shoes, hats, saddlery, furniture, drugs and medicines, paints, oils, &c., are ample; and it will not be accounted idle boasting to say that in the *grocery* line Norfolk cannot be surpassed in the quality and cheapness of those articles which enter most into the country trade, and for the importation of which she is so eligibly situated. Besides the wholesale business to which we have referred, there are the jewelry, silver ware, millenery and fancy stores, which present their attractions and invite a visit from the denizens of the country.

Norfolk Herald.

FIRST LOVE. She puts down her veil again immediately; her lips moved involuntarily as she lowered it. I thought I could see through the lace that the slight movement ripened it to a smile. Still there was enough left to look on—enough to charm. There was the little rim of delicate white lace, encircling the lovely, dusky throat; there was the figure, visible where the shawl had fallen open, slender, but already well developed in its slenderness, and exquisitely supple; there was the waist, naturally low, and left to its natural place and natural size; there were the little millinery and jewelry ornaments that she wore, simple and commonplace enough in themselves, yet each a treasure on *her*. There was all this to behold, all this to dwell on, in spite of the veil. The veil! how little of woman does it hide, when the man really loves her!

Collins' Basil.

From the Washington Union.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S DESPATCH.

In our yesterday's article on this subject we made known our views as to the claim of the British government to condemn and resist any interposition by the United States in the event of a declaration of independence in Cuba, a revolution there, and a consequent revolt of the blacks in the island under Spanish authority and instigation.

We now proceed to examiue the doctrine put forward by the British Secretary as to the "*interest*" in the affairs of Cuba, belonging respectively to England and the United States. To do this fairly, we bring together the detached portions of Lord John Russell's despatch which bear upon this point. Referring to the course of argument "introduced with so much preparation and urged with so much ability" in Mr. Everett's Cuban letter, the British Foreign Secretary tells us:

"It would appear that the purpose, not fully avowed, but hardly concealed, is to procure the admission of a doctrine that *the United States have an interest in Cuba, to which Great Britain and France cannot pretend.* In order to meet this pretension, it is necessary to set forth the character of the two powers who made the offer in question, and the nature of that offer."

* * * * * * *

"But if it is intended, on the part of the United States, to maintain *that Great Britain and France have no interest* in the maintenance of the present *status quo* in Cuba, and that *the United States have alone a right to a voice in that matter*, her Majesty's government at once *refuses to admit* such a claim. Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies alone, *without insisting on the importance to Mexico and other friendly States of the present distribution of power, give her Majesty an interest in this question which she cannot forego.*"

Our readers will observe that the British Secretary, in the first place, here confronts the distnict proposition "that the United States have an interest in Cuba to which Great Britain and France cannot pretend." This proposition, as stated by himself, his lordship does not venture to deny. He says it is a pretension to be met; but he does not meet it. On the contrary, he carefully avoids it, and contents himself with denying the doctrine "that Great Britain and France have no interest" in the disposition of Cuba, "and that the United States have *alone* a right to a voice in that matter." A little further on he affirms that her Majesty has "an interest in this question which she cannot forego."

This is the whole of the British *claim* in the premises, as put forward by the British government. Now, before touching the grounds upon which this claim assumes to rest, be it observed that his lordship does not venture even to *pretend* that the three governments stand upon an equal footing in this matter—that the interest of Great Britain or of France, or of both together, in the question, is equal to the interest of the United States.

This is a most important admission. It concedes, in the first place, that the proposition of the tripartite convention was a proposition not fit to be made; for that proposition was plainly predicated upon an assumed equality of interests in the three powers. In the second place, by this same admission, his lordship concedes the fitness of that very line of argument in Mr. Everett's letter to which he is objecting, because that line of argument was adopted to show, and did show conclusively, in the view both of public law and public policy, that there was nothing like equality of interest in the case as between the three powers, and that, therefore, the proposed joint convention was totally inadmissable.

But we maintain that, in the third place, this same admission of his lordship upsets his whole despatch, and the whole claim of his government, as stated in that despatch. His lordship does not deny the superior interest of the United States in the question as compared even with his own statement of the interest of Great Britain and France. Then upon what grounds can those two powers, having only that minor interest in the question, assume to dictate and control in the question? Upon what pretext does Great Britain, not denying the paramount interest of the United States in a Cuban revolution, assume to prescribe to the government of the United States the policy which, in that event, it shall adopt? Again: upon this admission, how can Great Britain affirm, in the words of the despatch, her "entire liberty" in the premises, and that she is "free to act" in the matter, upon any occasion, either singly or conjointly, "as to her may seem fit?" We affirm that, by British admission, Great Britain has no such entire liberty and freedom of action at her discretion in the premises. Upon every principle, and by every rule of public right, her liberty of action is constrained and circumscribed and hedged in by the undisputed paramount interest of the United States.

And now we go further. We aver that this admission that the United States have, as against England and France, a paramount interest in the question, considering the facts out of which that interest arises, renders inevitable the inference that, as against those two powers, the interest of the United States is rightfully controlling and exclusive. In other words, we maintain that if, according to British admission, the facts of the case give the United States a paramount interest in the Cuban question as against all the European powers save Spain alone, then the conclusion is irresistable that those same facts bring the Cuban question as between Spain and the United States fairly within the scope of the Monroe doctrine, and render any interference in it by Great Britain and France altogether inadmisable.

Before coming to the general argument on this point, let us illustrate a little. Does the British government admit the right of Spain or France to interfere in any question which may arise between Great Britain and the United States as to the possession or transfer of Jamaica? Lord John Russell knows that eminent British statesmen hold that it is not best for England longer to hold Jamaica as a colony, It is no violent supposition, therefore, to suppose that contingencies might arise in which Great Britain would think fit to cede Jamaica or recognize its independence. In such an event, would England admit that France or Spain had a right to interfere? But the right of those two powers to interfere in a Jamaica question between England and the United States is just as well founded as the right of British or French interference in a Cuban question between Spain and the United States. Again: should a Canada question arise between Great Britain and the United States, would Great Britain admit the right of interference by Russia? Would it not be, in British judgment, a monstrous thing for the Emperor Nicholas to proclaim that he and his trusty brother of Austria had such an "interest" in Canada that they could not "forego" it; and that in case of a Canadian declaration of independence, himself and his imperial brother must really settle beforehand not only the question of American interposition, but, in fact, the whole line of policy which both the United States and Great Britain should adopt? Would Russia help such a pretension any, in British eyes, by going into some *very* special pleading in respect to the measurement of distances? We suppose that in such an event Lord John Russell would very probably, and very politely, tell the Czar to mind his own business. Yet who fails to see that such Russian interference would be just as legitimate as the interference of Great Britain and France in the question of Cuba?

These illustrations suffice to show that this British pretension of an interest in the Cuban question which "her Majesty cannot forego" is not without its self-contradictions and embarrassments even in *this* hemisphere. Into the other we have not yet followed it; and we now return to consider the facts which, giving us an undisputed paramount interest in Cuba, give us also, as we claim, an interest as against France and England rightfully controlling and exclusive. Cuba lying contiguous to our seaboard at its most important point, at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, commands the main pathway of our commerce. If independent, or admitted into our Union, it would be in its commercial relations of more importance to us than to the rest of the world. Its government is a wretched military despotism, almost within sight of our republican shore. Its people are forcibly kept down by the bayonet; while, in our view, the people are the only legitimate source of political power. By our statutes the African slave trade is piracy. The government of Cuba, Great Britain being the witness, in spite of solemn treaties, carries on, and so long as it exists will probably continue to carry on, the African slave trade under our eyes. The social system of half the States of our Union is such as leads them to look with an apprehension, challenging the sympathy of our whole country, upon the influence and example of neighboring servile insurrection. The question of a tremendous servile insurrection in Cuba hangs avowedly upon the doubtful continuance of a crouching submission by the people to an odious tyranny, which, at the first show of rebellion or resistance, threatens to arm the negroes against them. Add to this the well grounded apprehension that in Europe a policy in regard to Cuba is now being prosecuted, which looks directly to the transfer of that island, through a process full of horrors, to the dominion of a barbarous African race. And, finally, consider in connexion with all this state of things, that our territorial expansion, unexampled as it has been in all respects, is the most unexampled in this: that it has carried, and under our system must carry with it wherever it goes, freedom of trade and freedom of conscience—in one word, a free civilization, involving local self-government, and confederate, in place of diplomatic relations; that is, between the communities embraced in it, a system of guarantied peace, in place of a system of contingent war.

Such are some of the main facts which, in British judgment, give to our interest in the Cuban question an undisputed superiority over the interest of Great Britain and France. We put it to the judgment of every candid man, is not that superiority of interest transcendant and immeasurable? Has Great Britain *any* such interest, either in degree or in kind? Yet her claim is, that *her* interest, such as it is, slight as it is, remote as it is, contingent as it is, warrants, in a question between us and Spain, her interference across three thousand miles of ocean. How, then, can she gainsay the claim of our interest, immense, close, permanent, vital as it is, rightfully to exclude such interference from our very door?

Such is the aspect of the case as seen in the light of Lord John Russell's *admissions*. In view of his extraordinary and inadmissable *claims*, and the grounds on which they are placed, it has other very important aspects which we shall present hereafter.

THE AUSTRIAN PROTEST. This remarkable document, which we published yesterday morning, is manifestly designed to drop the subject as gingerly as possible. If Austria had any intention to press an issue, an entirely different mode of procedure would have been instituted. As it is, the document itself is a direct concession of the whole case, and thus the very weakness of the Austrian position accounts for the tameness of the manifesto. The fact is, that had Austria suffered *outrage*, at the hands of an American consul and an American naval commander, of the nature of the act complained of, a direct appeal would have been made to our government in the premises. Instead of that, we have a manifesto addressed to foreign courts, for the purpose of eliciting an American explanation of the case. Our government will reply to the Austrian protest, and fasten the wrong where it originated, in the act of Austria.

The case is easily resolved into its simple elements by the facts alleged in the protest. We have already shown, and still maintain that Kosta has no citizenship in the United States, and no claim to protection from the United States, outside of its jurisdiction. But, says Austria, "His Imperial Majesty's brig Hussar, detained on board an individual whose nationality was contested between the agents of the two Governments." Herein is the gist of the whole matter. What does the alternative propose? That the United States authorities should have suffered Austria to bear away within the purlieus of the empire fetid with death, a man seized upon neutral soil, and enjoying a right to protection by virtue of the claim of our common humanity? *That* was the alternative. And with such antecedents as we have in the history of Austrian vindictiveness, any *civilized* nation with the power to prevent such a deed, would have failed to exercise such a power at the cost of popular reproach. Can any body doubt for a moment that if Kossuth were now in Vienna, he would suffer an ignominous death, unless policy dictated the slow torture of an Austrian prison? What nation, then, with the power to prevent it, would suffer an Austrian consul and an Austrian ship to hurry *him* off as a victim to Austrian vengeance from a neutral port? Not *ours!* Why does not Austria now send a ship of war to the Thames for the purpose of seizing Kossuth and hurrying him away to death? The case of Kosta is the same. The wrong is Austria's—the prevention of the consequences of that wrong is ours. Let us take the issue on this presentment of it, and defy the world. But let us avoid, with scrupulous and jealous concern, any departure from the spirit and letter of our institutions by which we may be involved in endless petty controversies with European nations through the imprudence and impertinences of men who are only interested in the United States so far as it may subserve their political purposes with regard to their native countries. If we yield at this point—and sophistry has already essayed the invasion of it—we shall become the sport of our own folly.

The London Times has the following spirited paragraph upon the subject, though from a point of view which the facts in the case do not present. Every word, however, is applicable to the interposition in the case for the protection of Kosta, whose rights were invaded on neutral soil:

"The protest assumes that Capt. Ingraham's demand of Kosta, backed by a threat, was an act of war. This is nonsense. British vessels are upon our coast to protect British rights, and their presence there is a perpetual threat to seize every trespasser upon their rights; yet who regards this as an act of war? Austria seems to complain because she was not permitted to consummate the attemped outrage, carry Kosta to Vienna, hang him, and then settle the matter by negotiation at Washington. This, she thinks, would have been the proper mode of adjusting the affair. Tastes differ on such subjects. We prefer Capt. Ingraham's process; and we hope to see it become the settled American practice, in every case where any person entitled to American protection shall suffer outrage at the hand of any foreign Power. We hope that whatever force may be necessary to prevent the outrage will be promptly used; its relation to international law can be settled afterwards by negotiation just as well as before—and a little better."

ORIGIN OF SOILS. In the last number of the Farmer we alluded to the fact that the *inorganic* ingredients of soils are derived from the mechanical attrition and decomposition of rocks which are exposed on the surface of the globe. The crust of the earth is composed of stony bodies differing in their structure and composition. Thus we have what geologists term *stratified* and *unstratified* rocks; and these are subdivided into primitive, transition, secondary, and volcanic rocks. These include in their classification, as well as composition, the granite, clay, slate, limestone, chalk, gypsum, quartz, &c.

Earths are therefore variously composed according to the rocks that have supplied the particles; and their fertility depends, in a great measure, on a *proper blending of these.* To illustrate this, let us imitate the natural formation of a soil, on a small scale.

First, then, we pulverize, say a few pounds of sand rock, or quartz, this will furnish the *silicious* or sandy element of the soil, but would be very unproductive of itself. We add, then, a few pounds of pulverized slate rock or feldspair, and get the *aluminous* or clay constituent; but still our soil is imperfect. We now add some pulverized lime rock, granite, &c., and by the combination, find that we have silica, alumina, oxide of iron, potasssa, magnesia, and all the essential ingredients of a fertile soil.

In this process, we have but imitated what nature has done for us. The primitive, transition, and secondary rocks have been, by upheavals and convulsions in nature, broken up, thrown on the surface, pulverized by friction, and acted on by air, water, frost, carbonic acid, &c., until they have been brought into a condition suitable for soils.

We have now laid the foundation for the study of soils. It does not require the analysis of the chemist to determine the predominance of some one or more of these elements. Some soils are composed almost entirely of *silex* or sand; others of *alumina* or clay; while in others there is a good combination of all the elements we have mentioned. These latter are, of course, the most *productive* soils.

But all these combined, only furnish the inorganic ingredients of soils, and, without other constituents, would still be barren. All fertile soils are mixed with more or less of the decomposed, organized matter afforded by dead plants and animals. This is termed the *organic* constituents of soils, and the amount of it is determined by the *dark* color of the soil. *Ohio Farmer.*

TO INSURE HEALTH FOR CHILDREN. Give them plenty of milk, plenty of flannel, plenty of air, and let them have plenty of sleep; and they will seldom if ever all anything. That is, milk is their best diet, they must be warmly clothed; must be kept much out of doors; and must always be allowed to sleep on till they awake of their own accord.

SLAVE TRADE. In the London Times of a recent date we had, in a report of a Committee of Parliament, an enumeration of the treaties which Great Britian has contracted for the suppression of the African slave trade, a statement of the sums which she has expended for the same purpose, and of the obstacles which have rendered both her engagements and her expenditure to some extent abortive. It is an instructive document, exhibiting at once the pertinacity with which the British government pursues its object, its insolent contempt for the dignity of independent States, and its complacent assumption of exclusive righteousness and refinement. In one clause we read that "these efforts in the cause of humanity, continued through so many years, are honorable to the nation, and their results afford a strong inducement to persevere until the iniquitous traffic shall be entirely abolished." This paragraph is preceded by an enumeration of the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade. It appears that there were, in 1849-50, 24 treaties in force between Great Britian and foreign civilized Powers for the suppression of the slave trade; 10 of which give the right of search and mixed courts, 12 give the right of search and national tribunals, and two (with the United States and France) grant no right of search, but do contain a mutual obligation to maintain squadrons on the coast of Africa. There were also at that time 42 treaties for the suppression of the slave trade existing between Great Britian and native chiefs on the coast of Africa.

Since May, 1850, two treaties have been concluded with civilized Governments, under which captured vessels are to be adjudicated upon by tribunals of their own countries; and 23 more treaties with native chiefs of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade.

But these engagements have, in many instances, been disregarded. The report makes out against Spain especially a case of utter disregard of the most solemn engagements. It accuses the home government as well as the Captain General of Cuba of guilty connivance with the slave dealer and of rioting in the wages of national perfidy. "Your committee are of opinion that history does not record a more decided breach of national honor than is established against Spain." The report proceeds to menace Spain with the withdrawal of the British protectorate of Cuba, and to insinuate that the most effectual mode for the suppression of the slave trade would be to suffer that island to fall under the dominion of the United States. It upbraids Spain with its base ingratitude, in frustrating the philanthropic efforts of British abolitionists at the very time that the English government was endeavoring to procure from the United States a guarantee of the Spanish dominion in Cuba. This looks very much as if the British government meant to demand reparation of Spain, in the event of its refusing to discharge its treaty obligations.

With the matter in dispute between England and Spain we but little concern. The following clause of the report is of especial interest to this country. "The great number of American ships trading to the Havana, and the abuse of the American flag, increase the difficulties of Her Majesty's cruisers on that station in the visiting of suspected vessels; and it appears, that some more cordial co-operation on the part of the United States would materially asssist the efforts to abolish the slave trade in that quarter."

In 1824, the United States, yielding to suggestions, more in consonance with sentiment than sound policy, concluded a convention with Great Britian for the suppression of the slave trade. The stipulations of this treaty imposed upon the United States the duty of maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa, at vast expense and with great hazard both to the health of the crew and the safety of the vessels. But this is not the worst. By that convention we recognized the right of British supervision in the waters of the American seas, and we gave the British government a pretext for an intervention in the affairs of Cuba, which at present threatens to result in an unfriendly collision with this country. But it seems, from the above extract, that the American government has been remiss in the performance of its duty and has suffered its flag to be *abused* by the slave traders; and we have the menace of a demand for a "more cordial co-operation on the part of the United States." We trust, if any such demand be made, that our government will seize the occasion to abrogate an unwise, vexations and abortive convention, and to resume its original and legitimate position of exclusive guardianship of American interests.

It is a singular coincidence that the very number of the Times which contains the indictment of Parliament against Spanish slave traders, publishes a remonstrance against "British slave-traders!" It had been conceded in Parliament by the Under Secretary of State, that the transportation of coolies to the British colonies was attended with every circumstance of atrocity which gives horror to the African slave-trade. Whereupon, Mr. Andrew Agnew denounces the inconsistency and hypocrisy of his country:

"We spend some £400,000 yearly for the suppression of the African slave trade; we express our indignation so warmly against our American brethren, on reading pictures of their domestic slavery, as almost to endanger the growth of friendliness of feeling between the two countries; we deluge Parliament with petitions praying for an inspection of nunneries, with the English and manly feeling that we will not be parties to the most helpless woman being by any possibility immured against her will; and shall we, by our silence, connive at the conduct of British Merchants who by their fiendish practices disgrace that honorable name, and almost make us regret that the pillory no longer exists, as the fitting place where such scoundrels should be held up to the detestation and scorn of their countrymen, who have been compromised as well as scandalized by their unholy trade? Where is our national pride? Where is our anti-slavery zeal? How can we hold up our heads when we read that "the American Consul at Amoy had indignantly denounced this conduct on the part of our merchants?

"It appears we are becoming slave-traders as well as slave-owners; our African squadron, our negotiations with Brazil and Spain, our captures, our addresses and petitions are all part of a solemn and a wicked farce." *Rich. Enq.*

ELOQUENT EXTRACT. The following beautiful comparison is from a lecture delivered at St. Louis, by Thomas F. Meagher:

"One fair morning towards the close of the summer, I stood in a field that overlooked the Hudson. I was struck with the glowing ripeness of the fruit which waved around me, and broke into an expression of delight. It seemed to me the most glorious that earth could bring forth.

'That seed,' said one who stood by, 'came from Egypt. It has been buried in the tomb of kings, and laid with the dead for three thousand years. But though wrapped in shroud, and wrapped within pyramids, it dies not. It lived in the silence—lived in the darkness—lived under the mighty mass of stone—lived with death itself—and now that the dust of kings has been disturbed—that they have been called and move not—that the bandages are moved and they opened not their eyes—behold the seed giveth forth life, and the field rejoices in its glory.'

"And thus it is that the energies, the instinct, the faith, and the vialities which have been crushed elsewhere—have been entombed elsewhere—in these virgin soils receive, and that which seemed mortal becomes imperishable. And thus it is, that even here, the seed will multiply, and borne back to the ancient land, will people the places that are desolate.

"Children of the old world, be of good cheer. Whilst in your homes—by the Rhone, the Seine and Danube, and the Arno, the Shannon, and Suir—in the homes you have left, the wicked seem to prosper, and spurious Senates provide for the offspring of the tyrant, even in the third and fourth generation, Freedom strengthens herself in these lands, and, in the midst of countless hosts concentrates the power by which the captives shall be redeemed and the evil lords dethroned!

"This shall be the glory of America!"

THE FOREIGN BREADSTUFF EXCITEMENT. The following is an extract from a commercial letter, from Antwerp, dated August 23d, received by Mr. Wenkelman, of this city:

"The excitement in the grain market is as great as it was in 1846 and 1847, and the prices are continually advancing. Stock on hand small, and no sellers; but a large business is done in cargoes of wheat under way from the Baltic, at prices from 14½ to 15 guilders. The demand for wheat for exportation, particularly to France, where the crops are represented to be lighter and the stock smaller than in 1846, is very great."

IMPROVEMENTS BY THE STATE.

Has North Carolina acted wisely in investing capital in schemes of internal improvements?

Should she invest any more capital in similar schemes?

These are important questions, and questions which interest every citizen of the State. If the first be answered negatively, the latter must be answered in like manner; but we choose the affirmative of both, and will defend our choice to the best of our ability.

We know that there are many persons opposed to all internal improvements by the State; and that these persons are honest in their opposition there can be no doubt, for they have no motive to dishonesty. And the very fact of their being honest in their opinions leads us to hope for a change of sentiment in them; for if they can be convinced that they are in error, and that the State is and will be benefited by internal improvements, they will renounce their error and embrace the right. It is neither our purpose nor our policy, then, to fall out with them for entertaining the opinions they do; but it is our design to reason with them and convince them if we can.

The main ground of their opposition is that the State will be plunged in debt and the taxes of the people increased to pay that debt. The example of several States that embarked in wild and gigantic schemes of internal improvements, and involved themselves in heavy debts—so heavy that some were even forced to "repudiation"—is held up as terror to warn us against their fate. And we are willing that this example should be held up before us—not as a terror to stay the progress of internal improvements, but as a guide by which we may profit—a warning by which we may avoid the rock on which other States split, by squaring our improvements to our means.

What was the condition of our State a few years ago, and what is still the condition of a large portion of it? Is it necessary for us to tell what resources lie undeveloped and useless in our borders? especially in our Western counties? We have lands capable of producing the most luxuriant crops, and which would be made to produce them if there was any motive to stimulate our people to it. But cut off from market, hemmed in and mountain-locked, there is no motive for producing more than is required for home consumption. The consequence is that these lands are comparatively valueless, and being taxed according to their value, they yield but little revenue to the State; and the land owners find it more difficult to pay this small tax than they would to pay five times the amount if they had a market for all the surplus produce they would raise.

The Central Railroad from Goldsboro' to Charlotte passes through a highly productive section, and so far, well. But we must not stop at this; we must extend this road East to Beaufort, connecting with the ocean and West to some point to connect with the Tennessee or Georgia railroads. This will form a backbone, as it were, through the centre of the State—a basis for plankroads or branches of railroads, ramifying into every portion of the State and affording to all our people cheap and rapid facilities for carrying their produce to market. By this means they will obtain many of the necessaries and luxuries of life, especially groceries, the prices of which are greatly enhanced by the present mode of transportation, at much cheaper rates than they now can. The saving in the cost of the article of salt alone will more than make up for the increase of taxation to pay for the road, to say nothing of the many advantages of a market for surplus produce.

The present debt of the State is, we believe, about four millions of dollars, ($4,000,000.) Suppose it is increased to eight or even ten millions,—have we not the resources to pay it? We should consider, too, that this is not a debt like that incurred by a war. A war debt must be paid, every cent of it, out of the pockets of the people, and there is no return, no equivalent. But a railroad debt is one which will pay itself. Our bonds have 30 years to run, and if the road, when completed, can clear 12 per cent. it will not only pay its own interest, but sink the debt itself in a little over 16 years. When that debt is paid the road will then yield a revenue to the State, which will decrease, to that extent, the taxes of the people. Other roads are profitable, yielding from 6 to 20 per cent., and why should not ours prove profitable also? We believe, though we are not certain that such is the case, that the State works in New York yield revenue enough to defray the State expenses.

But another important object will be attained; the tide of emigration from our State will be stopped. We now seldom see a family emigrating from the Eastern part of our State where they have railroads. Old Edgecombe, a few years ago, annually sent off scores of her citizens; but we are informeed that not a single family has emigrated from that county for the last three years. Her citizens find more inducements to remain and improve their lands, than to seek better elsewhere. Population is what we need. It is a mistaken notion to suppose that our population will become too dense if emigration is stopped. With proper improvements and facilities we should be more prosperous with ten or twenty times our present population. A variety of industrial pursuits, now unknown amongst us, would be called into requisition; and all these pursuits are so linked together as to be dependent upon each other—each an advantage, to some extent, to all the others, all would be benefited by the mutual aid and dependence. Agriculture would receive a new impetus—manufactories of every description would spring up in our midst—intelligence would be more widely diffused, and we should soon present an aspect of thrift and progress, contrasting strangely with our past inactivity.

But we have extended this article to a sufficient length. We shall recur to the subject again—and keep recurring to it. We look upon it as the means of the State's salvation; and as one who loves and honors his native State, and who desires to see her cleared from the reproach which has,—alas! too justly,—been cast upon her, we shall do all that we can to benefit and to elevate her. *Salisbury Banner.*

A SENSIBLE ADDRESS. The candidates for governor of Georgia have come to a wise conclusion upon the question of temperance. They think that this great moral reform "is more likely to be injured than benefited by being connected with the political contests of the day." Such is our decided opinion. But read their joint address. We take it from the Constitutionalist of Augusta:

TO THE PUBLIC. The undersigned, having been recently called upon, whilst engaged in a public discussion, to define our positions relative to the temperance question, now exciting some inter

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1853.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S LETTER.

We give place to-day, most cheerfully, to the letter of Professor Mitchell, of the University, in reply to the article signed "G." which we copied from the Mining Journal, as well as to some remarks of our own of the 7th instant.

We are glad Dr. Mitchell has it in his power to state, as he does, that he did not procure nor authorize the publication of his letters in the Mining Journal. That he has a right to go into the papers of other States on the subject referred to, or on any other subject which he may see fit to discuss, no one will deny; but as these letters are regarded by some as calculated to diminish the confidence which was felt in our mineral resources, their re-publication out of the State, and especially in the City of New York, and, as was insinuated, by his procurement, was considered not entirely becoming or proper. But the assumption that Dr. Mitchell had an agency in their republication, turns out to be gratuitous; and we repeat we are glad it is so.

We have taken no part in this controversy, nor do we expect to, for the simple reason that we know little, if any thing, about Mineralogy or Geology. To use a thread-bare saying, "we shall not presume to speak of war in the presence of Hannibal." But "verily there be *two*" Hannibals in the field, for "G"—judging by the air of authority with which he writes—has gone, in his time, quite deep "into the bowels of the land." We trust his copper—not his "shadow," for that is not likely to diminish—may "never be less." Dr. Mitchell, we incline to think, supposes it may; but the Professor, we are sure, does not refer to "G" when he speaks of those who have become "half-crazed" by the copper and coal speculations.

Dr. Mitchell, it must be admitted—whatever may be thought of his opinions and theories—wields a clear, cutting, stinging pen. He treats "G" to quite a comfortable supply of salt and pepper, and then does him the favor of rubbing it in. He excoriates him—he brings the epidermis at every touch—he puts him through all the preliminary horrors of an Eastern bath, and then leaves him untoweled, with his hair standing in three thousand particular directions, and his eyes well filled with soap and water. We have no hesitation in saying that the case, as it stands, calls for counter-practice and sharp retaliation. We think we know "G."—we believe he is of true metal, and will not shelter himself under a fictitous name. He, too, has shown himself well skilled in attack and retort; indeed, the apprehension of his friends generally is, that when thoroughly aroused he may be *too* bitter. We believe he has given considerable attention, of late, to Mineralogy and Geology; and if this be so, and if Dr. Mitchell be indeed the "primer" Geologist "G" represents him to be, the victory of the latter will be easy and complete.

But to speak more seriously, we trust that no ill-feeling will follow these discussions, and that they may redound to the benefit of the State. Facts, truth should be the leading object in all controversies. We should regret to see personalities substituted for these things, or passion sway where reason should alone be appealed to and heard.

GEN. PILLOW.

During Gen. Pillow's recent visit to Washington a complimentary dinner was given to him and the Hon. F. P. Stanton by a numerous body of citizens, most of them Tennesseeans. Mr. Cushing, Judge Nicholson, Professor DeBow, and other distinguished gentlemen were present. Gen. Pillow spoke at some length in response to a toast, and with his usual ability and eloquence. Mr. Stanton, Judge Nicholson, Professor DeBow and others also spoke in answer to sentiments.

Gen. Pillow passed through this City on Wednesday last, on his way home, having taken Chapel Hill in his route for the purpose of leaving one of his sons at the University. During his stay here a number of his friends called to pay him their respects.

THE STATE FAIR. The preparations for the Fair, which will commence on the 18th of next month in this City, are going forward vigorously. We are assured that ample accommodations will be provided for every thing which may be brought hither for exhibition.

We learn that Dr. Holt, of Lexington, expects to exhibit some fine Devon cattle. Dr. H. is one of the best farmers in the State, and has been eminently successful in raising blooded stock. Our old friend Seth Jones, of Pomona, will also, we doubt not, have some of his best stock on exhibition.

The interest in the Fair is constantly increasing. The attendance will no doubt be large, and the results in every respect beneficial to the farming and industrial interests generally.

By the way, who is to deliver the Address on the occasion?

☞ The Wilmington Herald, in some comments upon Dr. Mitchell's opinions about our minerals and the Cape Fear, asks—"suppose the facts should justify the conclusions of the Doctor, why should he place himself in the position of an obtrusive volunteer, weakening the public confidence in a great State work? Suppose the Cape Fear dried up entirely, what would it be to him?" Yes, and suppose Jewett's comet should strike the earth, what would it be to Burr? We beg leave to say to our cotemporary that the drying up of such a stream as the Cape Fear would be a matter in which every one would be interested. Suppositions imply possibilities; we hope the Herald is not disposed to indulge in threats in relation to the river.

THE SOUTHERN ECLECTIC. We have received several numbers of "The Southern Eclectic," a monthly Magazine, published at Augusta, Ga., by J. H. Fitten and D. K. Whitaker. This work is composed of selections from leading perodicals of Europe, with contributions from the pens of Southern writers. It is well worthy of patronage, and we hope it will be sustained and placed on a firm footing. Terms—$5 per annum, in advance.

JUDGE NICHOLSON'S ADDRESS. We have just printed for the Committee, the "Address delivered before the two Literary Societies of the University of North Carolina, June 1st, 1853," by Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee. We shall take occasion, at an early day, to publish extracts from this admirable Address.

☞ We learn that the Intendant of this City has forwarded $450, the amount contributed by our citizens for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers from yellow fever.

☞ The "North Carolina Star" appears in a new and handsome dress—an evidence of the enterprize and industry of its Editor.

PREPAID ENVELOPES. Postmasters and others can be supplied with prepaid envelopes in any quantity, on application to the Postmaster at Raleigh.

NEW YORK.

The New York Democratic State Convention assembled at Syracuse on Tuesday last. We have no intelligence from it, though we fear, from recent indications, that its sessions have not been harmonious.

It is an admitted fact that all parties in New York attach undue importance to the offices and patronage of government. It is, therefore, difficult for any administration to act in such a way as to please an entire party in that State. President Pierce has discharged his duty in this respect honestly, and, as we think, with much propriety and justice; and if any portion of the Democracy of New York should take ground against him upon a mere question of office and patronage, they will find themselves unsustained by the sympathies of their brethren elsewhere.

We beg leave to add that we regret to see the question of slavery still agitated to some extent among the Democrats of that State. This question was settled, it was hoped, by the "compromise" measures, and the Southern people are not disposed to disturb that settlement. What they ask is, quiet and to be let alone; and we believe we express their wish when we say we hope our friends in New York will also regard the question as settled—let bygones be bygones, and stand firmly around the national administration of Gen. Pierce. The President has the confidence of the Southern people, and no appeal, whether covert or open, against him, can have much if any effect upon them.

SOME *TRY*-ING OBSERVATIONS.

Our serious and worthy cotemporary of the Christian Sun, referring to the recent improvement in the Raleigh Star, says the Editor of that paper is going to "*try* a *Tri*-Weekly" ere long—whereupon he wishes him success. So do we, because we are gratified at every improvement in the press of the State of whatever party or sect; and besides, we entertain no very weighty apprehensions that Mr. Doub will be able, though he should publish twice a day, to rejuvenate that "late concern" the Whig party of these United States. But the most "*trying*" affair to us is "Hampton's Vegetable Tincture." Go where you may in this pretty little metropolis, and the words—printed on granite, on pavements, on peart-looking law-offices, on broken pailings and in obscure and melancholy fence-corners—"try Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture" will stare you in the face. There they are, in all their smutty proportions, a standing reflection upon the individual who sneaked them into life in the small hours of the night—for the thing was done by starlight; and there they are, a palpable wrong to those newspaper Editors who amass fortunes, as we do not, by advertising medicines for "fast" Northern houses. It was, indeed, one of Nora Clary's "bright thoughts"—that advertising out-of-doors on wood and stone. It has "*tried*" us sorely. We have borne it, like a philosopher, for several moons; but so it is we have been at last compelled to "speak out in meetin'." We beg Mr. Doub, whatever other medicine he may publish for the benefit of afflicted humanity, *not* to put this "*trying*" nostrum in his *Tri*-Weekly.

"*Try* Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture!"—"*try*" it, indeed! We beg to be excused, Mr. Granite Rock. We would not give, for "our tooth," one drop of Mr. Q. Utley's "toothache exterminator" for all the "vegetable tinctures" in town. Perhaps we might agree to take an interest in some *mineral* tincture—copper, or plumbago, or "shot lead," or something of that sort; but even that we should prefer clear of rocks.

But the manner in which this "Hampton's Vegetable Tincture" has been introduced to the attention of an enthusiastic public, furnishes but another instance of the magnanimous and good-natured dispositions of our worthy Mayor and Aldermen. They have agreed—whether in "full Board" or not we cannot say—to allow the City to be turned into an advertising sheet; and we venture to say, that of all the hogs which they, in their wisdom, have permitted to run at large, there is not one patriotic or considerate enough to *nose* this record or to give it even a disapproving grunt. Verily these *are* "times that *try* men's souls."

LETTER FROM GEN. DIX.

Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, has written the following letter to a gentleman in Georgia defining his position:

NEW YORK, August 31, 1853.

DEAR SIR: I have just received your favor of the 26th instant, stating that I am represented by whig presses and itinerant orators in Georgia as an abolitionist, &c., and I thank you for the opportunity you have afforded me of saying in reply:

1st. That I am not, and never have been, an abolitionist in any sense of that term. On the contrary, I have been an open and uniform opponent of all abolition movements, in this State and elsewhere, since they commenced in 1835 to the present time. While in the Senate of the United States I opposed the extension of slavery to free territory—a question entirely distinct from interference with slavery where it already exists. In the latter case, I have steadily opposed all exerternal interference with it.

2d. That I have on all occasions, public and private, since the fugitive-slave law passed, declared myself in favor of carrying in into execution in good faith, like every other law of the land.

3d. That I was in favor of the union of the democracy of this State which was consummated in 1850, continued in 1851 on the basis of the compromise measures, and in 1852 on the basis of the Baltimore platform.

4th. That I have since the Baltimore Convention in June 1852, repeatedly given my public assent to its proceedings, and acquiesced in its declarations as an adjustment of disturbing questions by which I was willing to abide.

On these points I may write you more fully in a few days; and in the mean time you are at liberty to use this brief reply to your note as you may think proper.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

DR. I. P. CARVIN.

THE MAINE LAW. John Neal, of Portland, an original supporter of the Maine liquor law, thus speaks of its effect in that State:

"At this moment—and it has been growing worse every day, since the first three months were over, when people were blinded by rashness—there is more intemperance and more drinking in this city and neighborhood, and probably throughout the whole State of Maine, with here and there a doubtful exception, than there has been at any other time for twenty years."

And he says further that the law is "an outrage upon common sense and common decency, alike foolish and worthless for the great purposes it pretends to have in view." Mr. Neal has been an active temperance man for thirty years, and is a member of a church in Portland. He says the good citizens of Portland put Neal Dow into office because they did not know him, and turned him out because they did know him. *N. H. Patriot.*

☞ William L. Garrett, under sentence of death for the murder of Thomas R. Cumbie, broke the Jail of Northampton County recently, and made his escape. The Jailor offers a reward of $100 for him, and the Governor of the State, it will be seen by his proclamation in our paper of to-day, offers the same reward for his apprehension.

REPLY TO AUSTRIA. Secretary Marcy, it is said, is busily employed in drawing up an answer to the Austrian pronunciamento about Kosta. It will be a paper, a la Webster on Hulsemann. High ground will be taken, and, withal, excoriating. It will be addressed to the Austrian Minister, at Washington.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

We have not seen for some time so full, and as we believe correct, a notice of our Navy, its material and condition, as the following, furnished by the Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"The subject of our Navy has recently attracted general attention, and an impression very correctly exists upon the public mind that in its present state it is entirely insufficient for the wants of the country, even under ordinary contingencies, and quite below the standard which the immense commerce of the nation requires, and is also disproportioned to our large maritime resources. The fault of this state of things rests exclusively with a Democratic Congress, which has for years past steadily refused to grant the estimates of the Navy Department for building new vessels. The consequence is, that our Navy is not only not increasing, but, so far as vessels are concerned, has actually retrograded; and such have been the necessities of the service that, as there were no appropriations for new vessels, the Department has been obliged to take the money appropriated "*for repairs*" and use it to rebuild old ships; and though this operation goes under the name of *repairs*, it is really an entire new construction. You may readily imagine what sort of *repairs* they are when the old Congress frigate, which originally was of 36 guns and about 1,000 tons, is now a double banked frigate of 2,000 tons, mounting 60 guns. The old *Franklin* 74 is now undergoing one of these repairs, which will consist of stripping her of timbers and plank down to the very keeel, by using all her good and sound timbers for the re-construction of a new Franklin, 60 feet longer and much broader than her old namesake, giving her a screw propeller, and mounting on her a battery of Paixhan guns throwing 10-inch exploding shells. She will no doubt be the finest and most powerful ship in the Navy. I am very glad that the present Secretary of the Navy has decided on this plan, for we greatly want just that kind of vessels, and hope the complexion of this ship will induce Congress to authorize the building and equipment of a dozen similar ones.

The three heavy 44 gun frigates which were in our Navy during the last war with Great Britain (the *President*, *United States*, and *Constitution*) have been the immediate cause of changing the naval architecture of all the maritime nations of the world. In order to cope with these vessels after our first victories during that war, Great Britain hastily razeed some of her small seventy-fours, by removing their poop and spar decks, and leaving them with their two-deck gun batteries complete; and she also, for the same purpose, built five or six what she called 50 gun frigates, but actually mounting 60 guns. At that period the ordinary tonnage of a 74 gun ship was 1600 to 1800 tons; of 36-gun frigates 1000 to 1200; and of sloops-of-war 400 to 600. The new frigates that the United States began during the war (*Guerriere, Java, &c.*) were 1500 tons. After the war, and when Congress determined to make a large and permanent increase to the Navy, the line-of-battle ships were moulded for ships of 2,000 and 2,200 tons, the frigate 1,600 to 1,800, and the sloops-of-war 700. The European nations, of course, adopted the same system, and at present we have sloops-of-war, like the *Germantown, Jamestown*, &c., of 1,000 tons; frigates (*Cumberland, Potomac*, &c.) of 2,000 tons, and line-of-battle ships of 2,600 tons, to say nothing of the *Pennsylvania*, of 3,300 tons. The new *Macedonian*, which is a flushed deck ship, is, I believe, nearly 1,400 tons, and cannot be designated under any other class than a sloop-of-war, as she has only her spar-deck battery, and none of her guns are under cover; she is, in fact, a heavy 38-gun frigate as to dimensions; but with the frigate's spar-deck removed, and her former gun-deck is now her spar-deck; but instead of mounting 18 pounders, her present battery is 32 pounders. Only to think of a sloop-of-war of 1,400 tons mounting long thirty-twos, and with a crew of three hundred men!"

PRODUCTS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.

We learn from Hunts' Merchants' Magazine, that the products of gold and silver throughout the world for 1852 were as follows: America, silver $31,000,000, gold $87,000,000—total $119,000,000; Australia, gold $76,000,000; Europe, silver $8,000,000, gold $22,000,000—total $30,000,000: Asia, silver 5,000,000, gold $14,600,000—total $19,600,000; Africa, gold $3,800,000; making in all for the year $248,400,000. The product of gold and silver for the year 1800, was $52,529,867—for 1848, $86,661,000, and for 1851, $174,000,000. The Boston Atlas, in an able article on the subject, says:

"Up to 1852, it has been estimated that the gold from California alone would amount to $153,000,000. The total coined at the United States Mints in 1852 was $52,240,000; and though a small portion of this may have been obtained from North Carolina and Georgia, and another small portion may have been a recoinage of foreign gold, yet it is believed that as large a quantity of California gold has been used in manufactures as all the coinage of foreign gold, added to what has been obtained from Carolina and Georgia. We will, however, drop the odd numbers, and set down the amount at $52,000,000. The quantity of gold dust sent from California to Great Britain and other foreign countries during the same years, must have amounted to at least $12,000,000—making the product of California for 1852, $64,000,000. Some have estimated it much higher. From present appearances the quantity from California the present year will be increased rather than diminished. We will set it down at $66,000,000. We will also suppose that Australia and Siberia will yield $44,000,000 more; we shall then have an annual production of $110,000,000 of gold, over and above the ordinary product from other parts of the world."

TAMEING FISH. A correspondent from Gilmanton Iron Works, New-Hampshire, tells a good fish story, which some may consider a little problematical, but which the writer says can be substantiated by going and viewing the fish themselves. Our correspondent says that "a young man of that place, named Emerson Lougee has tamed and trained some fifty or a hundred fish, known as roach, so that they may be handled with perfect ease. They can be removed from the water without showing the least sign of fright. They can be handled in the water as easily as so many stones or sticks, yet they are wide awake, and appear very much pleased to be noticed. They are not confined at all; being in a large pond known as Lougee Pond, situated about a mile from the Gilmanton Iron Works; but being so well tamed, they hardly ever leave the spot where they have been taught to stay. If any one doubts the above, they can see for themselves, without money or price."
Meredith, (N. H.) Gazette.

THE ODD FELLOW'S BALL. The Grand Reception Ball, in honor of the Grand Lodge of the United State, which was in session in Philadelphia last week, took place in that city on Tuesday night in both saloons of the Museum. A large and brilliant company were present, numbering between ten and twelve hundred persons. At about 11 o'clock the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the United States were ushered into the upper saloon, attired in their beautiful regalia—many of them wearing gold and silver medals. The band performed a national air during the march of the guests and companay around the room. The ball was a magnificent affair, and the festivities were kept up to a late hour. Among the guests was Mr. Wildey, of Baltimore, the originator of the order in the United States.

☞ The Washington Star of Saturday last, says: "The World's Temperance Convention on Thursday finally purged itself of the disorderly spirits whose unauthorized intrusion and attempt to mix up the woman's rights question with temperance caused so much confusion on the preceding day. The credentials of Wendel Phillips and others were referred to a committee, when it was found that their certificates were mere frauds, representing them as the delegates of a society that had been organized only a few hours previous to the meeting of the Convention, for the sole purpose of foisting them upon it as delegates. They were summarily ejected from the Convention."

☞ The Hon. Robert J. Walker, it is stated, has resigned the Chinese mission. The cause of his resignation is believed to be the remonstrances of his relatives against his going, as his health does not improve as rapidly as it promised to do when he accepted. The Hon. John W. Davis, of Indiana, has been appointed Governor of Oregon.

For the Standard.

To all Persons Interested in the Schools of North Carolina.

The reading public will remember that I have recommended, to be used in our Common Schools, MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY, and that I promised, in connection with the Hon. D. L. Swain, to prepare for it an Appendix giving a more full and accurate description of our State, her Institutions and Improvements, than could be found in any Geographical work.

The matter has been in the hands of the Publishers for several weeks, and, I am happy to say, they have entered fully into the spirit of the undertaking. I have just received a letter from them informing me that the work will be illustrated with engravings of such views as can be furnished; and that it will be accompanied with a map of the State, containing all the new Counties, and larger than any other map in the Geography. I have a copy of this map and pronounce it correct, except as to the precise location of the Rail Roads to be built from Salisbury West, and from Goldsborough East; the exact location of which no one can now give.

I earnestly recommend this work to *all* our Schools, Academies and Colleges, Male and Female; in fact it recommends itself to those wishing correct information, and to every true son and daughter of North Carolina. We have long complained of the manner in which authors have treated us; will we show a proper appreciation of those works which do us justice? The Publishers are *Messrs. Thomas, Cowperthwait & Co., Philadelphia*, and I am in no way interested, pecuniarily, in their work, and have received no compensation for my contributions.

The newspapers which have manifested a friendly regard for the cause of education in North Carolina will please help to bring this notice to the attention of the public.

C. H. WILEY,
Sup. Common Schools.

RECREATION NECESSARY TO HEALTH. It is very generally recognized and admitted, that deprivations of air and exercise is a great evil; but it is not so well known that abstinence from occasional recreation or amusement is also an evil of no slight magnitude. It is, however, a primary law of the economy that no organ can maintain its integrity without regular recurrent periods of activity and of rest.

In the case of the muscular system, if any muscle or set of muscles cease to be used, it wastes and disappears; but if it be used too much, it becomes strained, loses its power. It is the same with the nervous system; if the brain be never exercised, its energy is impaired; but if it be over exercised its energy is exhausted.

If, when a person takes a very long walk, he returns home fatigued, and finds that his muscles are temporarily thrown into a wrong or disordered condition; and if he continues this process of fatiguing himself every day, after a certain time he becomes thoroughly knocked up, ill and incapable of undergoing even a common amount of exertion. So it is with the brain. If an individual keep his attention upon the stretch for an undue number of hours, he experiences, at the expiration of his task, brain fatigue, loss of mental power, and a sensible necessity of rest; and if this individual persevere, day after day, month after month, year after year, in subjecting his brain, without intermission or repose, to extreme fatigue, he will end by getting up a peculiar state, which is, unhappily, excessively common in these times, and is known by the name of congestion of the brain.

The activity of every organ causes a flow of blood towards itself. If a person raises his arm by the action of the deltoid muscle produces a determination of blood to its interior; and if a person think, the act of thought causes a flow of blood to the brain; but if a person think intently, this flow of blood is often very perceptible, for the head becomes hot, and a sensation of throbbing about the temples, or in the head itself, is experienced.

Now, when a man undergoes too much brain work, a constant and considerable flow of blood to the head occurs, which may become chronic or permanent, and produce that condition which is called a determination of blood to the head—a condition which not unfrequently ends in apoplexy or paralysis. Congestion of the brain is one of the most prevailing diseases that torture humanity. It is especially rife in England and America, where the spirit of commerce, ruling the length and breadth of the land, piles up with one hand immense fortunes for the few, while with the other she scatters among the multitude consuming diseases. *Journal of Health.*

SENTENCE OF A JUDGE FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY. The Hon. Jacob Flinn, Judge of one of the Courts in Cincinnati, was tried there in the Police Court on the 5th instant, and convicted of assault and battery upon the person of John Joliffe. It appeared in evidence that the Judge knocked the complainant down, and struck him several times while he was on the ground. The police justice, before passing sentence, asked the prisoner what he had to say. Judge Flinn replied:

"I have very little to say. It is very true these things were done in open day; there was no advantage taken of the party, as was evidenced by the fact that I struck him with my open hand. The Court is not in possession of the details. I think, in this case, there is a law of self preservation that operates on the mind of every man, and I believe, in this Christian age, he may submit to outrage upon outrage until submission becomes allied to disgrace. It is said that the last grain of sand broke the camel's back. I have submitted until it seemed to me that attacks were made upon me by the scullions on the streets. I hope that, while this arm has strength, I will ever be able to defend my character and my family. I was driven to desperation. These are the facts; other considerations of a domestic character which cannot be mentioned here influenced me. If I have infringed upon the law, and broke it, I am willing to meet the penalty."

The Judge spoke this with much feeling, and sat down sobbing audibly. As he took his seat the crowd outside the bar applauded him loudly. He was then fined thirty dollars and costs, upon payment of which he was discharged.

UNLAWFUL CUTTING. A white man named Isaiah Dobbin, some time during the early part of July last, became engaged in a difficulty at the market house in this city, with a colored man named Ned Davis, slave to Mr. Jordan Branch. The difficulty finally ended by Dobbin's cutting the slave in the hand with a butcher's cleaver so severely, that he died in a few days after the injury was inflicted. After the cutting Dobbin went from this city to the adjoining State of North Carolina. Upon the death of the negro, a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered to the effect, that deceased came to his death by a blow inflicted with a cleaver or chopper in the hands of Isaiah Dobbin. The Mayor immediately applied to the Governor for a requisition to secure the arrest of Dobbin, but owing to the absence of the Governor from the seat of government, the issuing of the requisition was considerably delayed. As soon however, as received, (the whereabouts of Dobbin having been ascertained,) officer Fenn proceeded to Warrenton, N. C., and on Saturday last succeeded in arresting the accused. He was brought to this city Monday by the evening train, in charge of the officer, and at the usual hour yesterday morning, arraigned before the Mayor for a hearing.

The only witness introduced was Mr. Jos. Day, at whose stall in the market, the cutting was done. From this evidence it appeared, that on the morning of Sunday, July 3, last, Mr. Dobbin came to his, Mr. Day's stall, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of meat. Having with him some ice, he laid it on the stall, until he could select such a piece of meat as he desired. While he was selecting the meat, Ned Davis arrived at the stall, picked up the ice, and remarked that it belonged to him. Dobbin instantly replied that it did not, and a dispute ensued between the two relative to the ownership of the ice. Dobbin finally picked up a meat chopper and inflicted a severe wound on the hand of Ned Davis, from the effects of which he died in a few days.

The evidence here closed, and the Mayor remanded the prisoner to jail until Thursday, when he will be brought before an examining Court, and the matter further investigated.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Dobbin is a resident of Warrenton; but was in this city on a visit at the time the negro was cut. He remained in the city some six or eight days after the negro was cut; but the fatal consequences of the cutting were not manifested until after his departure. Mr. John Lyon, appeared yesterday as counsel for the accused. *Petersburg Express.*

SANDWITCH ISLANDS. Honolulu papers to July 13th affords a gloomy picture of affairs in the Sandwich Islands. The small pox was raging with great violence, and the unhappy natives were being swept off by thousands. Within a single week there were five hundred and twenty-seven new cases of the disease officially reported. This was for only one neighborhood, and would probably be swelled to six or seven hundred by the reports from the other districts and islands. The natives are singularly predisposed to disease of this character. Their systems appear to be so enervated and undermined by hereditary taint that the scourge finds them ready victims. By the census of the islands, which was taken in 1850, under the direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, simultaneously throughout the islands, and by the best agents that could be employed, it appeared that the total population was 24,165. The deaths during the previous year had been 4,350, and the births 1,422; an excess of deaths over births of 2,890, or three deaths to one birth. The Polynesian says:

"Since the great mortality among the natives, occasioned by measles and whooping-cough, in 1847 and 1848, it has been observed that the ratio of deaths to births has been gradually diminishing, and we learn that some of the missionaries, at their late annual meeting, reported an excess of births over deaths in some of their parishes. But this favorable indication seems destined to be of temporary duration. A disease more virulent, though we hope less fatal, has been introduced here from California, which is rapidly spreading through the group, and we fear thousands will fall victims to it. The measles and whooping-cough took off, it was believed, ten thousand; it can hardly be expected that the small-pox will take off less than half that number, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts that are making to counteract its influence by vacination and other means. Another census is to be taken in December next."

A public meeting was to be held at Honolulu on the 20th of July to remonstrate against the continuance in power of G. P. Judd and Richard Armstrong, Ministers of Finance and Public Instruction.

Just previous to the adjournment of the Hawaian Parliament the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in common with the American people, we mourn the death of Daniel Webster, a high officer of that Government, who was a firm supporter of the independence of this Kingdom.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12. Returns received by telegraph and otherwise, render it certain that there is no choice of Governor by the people. It is also nearly certain that no distinct party will have a majority in the Legislature, and there is no great change from last year in the general result.

Brunswick, Gorham, Freeport, Falmouth, Durham, Cape Elizabeth, Bath, Hallowell, Gardiner, Pittson, Calais, Saco, and Bridgeport, show a Whig gain. Eastport, Belfast, Corinth, and several other towns heard from, have elected Whig representatives. Portland elects three Whigs; Bangor two Whigs; Oldtown has elected a Democrat; Augusta two Democrats—a gain; Westbrook, Windsham, Hampden, Brewer, and have elected Motrill Eddy temperance Democrat. In Cumberland county, the Whigs have probably elected two Senators—a gain. There is no choice of the other two.

The vote in Portland for Governor, is—Crosby, Whig, 893; Pillsbury, 733; Morrill, 300; Holmes, 92; scattering, 6. This is a very large Whig gain from last year; but other towns do not show a corresponding gain.

There is probably an increased majority in the Legislature, in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.

POSTCRIPT. Returns from seventeen additional towns show a gain of one regular Democrat, and two Morril Democrats to the Legislature, but do not affect the result.

The vote is very light throughout the State.

New York Markets—Steamer Still Due.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1 P. M. Flour is active—sales 17,000 bbls. Prices unchanged. White Southern wheat, $1 40 cts.—40,000 bushels sold. Gennessee, $1 30 cts. Yellow corn, 83 a 84 cts.—20,000 bushels sold. Stocks firm. Cotton unchanged.

No tidings of the European steamer.

The Progress of the Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9. The fever is decreasing rapidly. Three Telegraph operators of the Southern line have died. The operators on the National line have left the city.

MOBILE, Sept. 9. The fever is hourly increasing here.

Mail Robbery.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8. Two Post-Office clerks, both very young men, were arrested last night on the charge of stealing money from the mails, mostly from Texas letters. The amount stolen is believed to be large.

Trial of Bishop Doane.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 12. The Court of Bishops re-assembled here this morning. Bishop Doane occupied the whole morning with his speech in reply to Bishop McIlvaine, and the question in regard to quashing the presentment will hardly be reached today.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CAMDEN, Sept. 12. Bishop Doane concluded his speech about 2 o'clock to-day, when the Court adjourned till to-morrow. The vote will then be taken to decide whether the case is to be tried or not.

Seizure of Fishing Vessels.—Trouble Expected.

BOSTON, Sept. 12. The schooner James Rix has arrived here from the bay of Chaleur. Her captain reports that the American schooner Gazelle, of Dennis, also three schooners of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and three vessels of Cape Ann, have been seized by the British upon the charge of violating the fishing laws. All the above vessels were taken off Fox River. The affair has caused no small degree of excitement, and trouble is anticipated.

MARRIED.

In Mount Airy, Surry County, on Thursday the 1st inst., by Rev. Jesse Roberts, Mr. Thomas Smith to Miss Sarah J. daughter of S. F. Prather, Esq.

Greensborough Patriot and Spirit of the Age please copy.

DIED.

In this City, at the residence of Sylvester Smith, Esq., on Sunday night last, CORA CLOPTON, daughter of Mr. Henry I. Hervey, of Halifax, N. C., in the 4th year of her age.

In Tarborough, on Saturday last, Dr. RICHARD W. PENDER, in the 26th year of his age.

For several months, under the wasting influence of Consumption, the friends and relatives of the deceased witnessed, in painful commiseration and love, his gradual approach to the tomb; and although his patient submission to the Supreme will, and his calm, resigned consideration of death, should be as balm to the spirits of those near and dear to him; yet, in remembrance of the sweet flowers of brotherly kindness and love that decked his way through life, aye, even blossomed on the verege of the grave, how sadly must throb their bereaved hearts. How hard, and icy this *third* impress of the finger of God! May the hand of the destroying angel be stayed, and the mercies of Providence visit and bless them.

He was much beloved for his excellent qualities, and many friends mourn over him. [COM.

OBITUARY.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."—REV. 14 c. 13 v.

Departed this life, in Halifax county, after a protracted illness of more than a year, Mrs. RHODA ARRINGTON, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, leaving two children, several grand children, and a numerous host of relatives and friends to lament the loss of one so truly and so much endeared to all.

It is but too common for the writers of obituary notices to indulge in unmerited eulogy, and give to their deceased friends a name and reputation which they never earned; but all who were acquainted with the subject of this short notice, the writer has good reason to know, held her in the highest esteem as a most affectionate mother—a more than good mistress—and one of the kindest, most friendly, charitable and hospitable neighbors. Although the afflictive hand of Providence had now and then rested heavy upon her—taking an only daughter just grown at one time, a grown son at another, and a devoted husband at another; yet she bore up under it with Christian fortitude, and was generally when in health unusually cheerful, and entertaining both to young and old. She had for several years been a member of the Methodist Church, and led an exemplary life worthy of imitation. Her mind, till a short time before her exit, retained its brightness and vigor, and her confidence in the hope of a glorious immortality never wavered; and even after death her brow bore the same placid smile of former days. Her friends cannot suppress their bitter and heartfelt grief, but they grieve with a glorious hope, feeling confident that their loss is her eternal gain.

Then let us mourn no more for one who dwells among the blest,
Where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."
But strive in wisdom so to live that it may yet be given
To us to die as she died and meet at last in Heaven.

H.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.

RICHMOND, September 16.

TOBACCO. The market continues very active and prices are rather higher than they were at the time of our last report. The breaks are small.

N. M. MARTIN & CO.

Sales of Tobacco by N. M. Martin & Co.—2 hhds F. L. Royall at $10 75 and 11 75; 4, estate G. W. Alston, at 11, 11 25, and 2 at 11 75; 2 A. D. Alston at 7 87 and 10; 3 E. Alston at 6 62, 7 and 7 62; 3 H. E. Coleman at 10 25, 11 50 and 11 75; 2 Dr. H. L. Plummer at 10 and 13; 1 P. Perry at 13 50; 1 F. L. B. Harris at 15 50; 1 E. Royster at 9 75; 1 J. S. Grayson at 7 75; 2 W. R. Carter at 10 and 12 50; and 1 hhd at 12 40.

$100 REWARD.—A PROCLAMATION, BY *His Excellency*, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that one *William L. Garrett*, who was convicted at the Spring Term 1853 of Northampton Superior Court, of the crime of murder, and sentenced by said Court to be hanged, has escaped from prison and probably fled beyond the limits of this State,

Now to the end that the said William L. Garrett may be brought to justice for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of *One Hundred Dollars* for the apprehension and delivery of the said William L. Garrett to the Sheriff of Northampton County.

DESCRIPTION.

William L. Garrett is supposed to be 22 years of age, about six feet one inch high, pale from confinement, hair brown and of fine texture, nose acquiline and prominent, thin face, small eyes, high cheek bones, thin lips, and shoulders remarkably square when erect.

Given under my hand and the Great seal (SEAL.) of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this September 15, A. D. 1853.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
SAM'L. F. ADAMS, Jr.,
Private Secretary.

968—4w.

☞ The Halifax Republican will insert four times.

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills,
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hooflands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Hills' Satsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Expectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhœ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,

And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

September 16, 1853. 86—

SPICES! SPICES!—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery,
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Ginger,
Long Pepper—African Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper—Vanilla Beans and Salad Oil.
Just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Sept. 16, 1853. 86—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON re

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday; .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. { 84—
September 6th, 1853.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.
David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, " "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, " "
Perrin Busbee, " "
Rich'd I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McCrae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, " " "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "
July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch.

Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.
Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., or by
F. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine, Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 24, 1853. 38—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; OR, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION AND MILLS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove, offers for sale his residence, known as "WAKEFIELD." It is situated on the road, leading from Raleigh to Tarboro', 20 miles from the former place, 20 from Louisburg, and 11 from Rolesville, containing 1143 acres—700 of which are in original growth, heavily timbered and well watered by numbers of small streams. The place has been well known for years, as a public stand—a STORE having been kept there for the past 25 years. The improvements are of the best kind. The dwelling, built by the subscriber, is large, convenient, and of the very best materials—containing 9 good plastered rooms, and every other house needful for comfort or convenience; a large gin-house on stone pillars, screws, apple mill, large STORE-HOUSE, blacksmith shop, frame stables, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the arable land is in a fine state of improvement and yields good crops. A splendid orchard of 100 varieties of fruit, a fine garden and vineyard add to the proverbial healthfulness of the place.

THE MILLS are situated on Little River, a never-failing stream, 2 miles from Wakefield. The grist mill is a two-story building, 38 by 24, 2 pair Esopus stones for corn, and 1 pair Burrs for wheat—an excellent smut machine and bolting cloths—all propelled by heavy cast iron machinery.

The mill receives over 200 barrels corn per annum, and from 300 to 500 bushels wheat. The saw mill, being located in the midst of as fine timber as ever grew, and a constant demand for lumber, yields a fine profit.

The subscriber offers the above property for sale, because his health is such he cannot give it the attention it deserves. The terms will be perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. So, ye, who want to make an investment where *cash* and *health* will go hand in hand, just drop in and examine the premises.
A. J. FOSTER.
Wakefield, N. C., Aug. 9, 1853. 77—2m.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at Ira Beckwith's Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jones' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Betts' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.
J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, 1853. 34—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltese do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.
Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, ten-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries*.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has locat ed permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swain. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

HARRIS'S BAKERY, NORFOLK, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms:
Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.
Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.
CHARLES HARRIS.
Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS and JOBBERS, *Petersburg, Va.*—Have in Store a large Stock of Woolen Goods, purchased last Spring before the great advance in Wool, which they offer to the North Carolina and Virginia Trade at very low prices.

Those Merchants who intend going further North are respectfully invited to call and examine their Stock.
Petersburg, Va., Aug. 12th, 1853. 77—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 18—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

OFFICERS.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice-President—Lyndon Swaim,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. Weir,
Attorney—John A. Gilmer,
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing
D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, J. G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensboro', } of Raleigh.
John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Bonner, Salem, J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President*,
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President*,
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer*,
John C. Partridge, *Secretary*,
John H. Bryan, *Attorney*,
J. Hersman, *General Agent*,
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed. H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnell, Greensborough. E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough. W. P. Moore, Newbern. H. H. Burwell, Henderson. J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough. W. H. Cumming, *General Agent.*
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown. William A. Wright, Wilmington. Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College. John I. Shaver, Salisbury. John H. Cook, Fayetteville. J. J. Biggs, Raleigh. Robert E. Troy, Lumberton. Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle. PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastille Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.
At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Cups, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	"	"	485
12	"	"	525
14	"	"	585
15	"	"	615
16	"	"	650
20	"	"	695
25	"	"	750
30	"	"	850
35	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 90—y.

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.
JAMES McKIMMON.
October, 1852. 98—

GAZE, WONDER AND ADMIRE!—And with likewise eyes and "itching palms" acknowledge a fascination more powerful than the Wizard Spell! As we shall uncover and reveal to an admiring world, knowledge more startling—pregnant with more blessings, and in its results more interesting to the human family than the Burning of the Ephesian Dome, having for its basis universal happiness; and evolving in its details gems of thought richer than the Boon of Freedom!—more valuable to "unborn generations" than the discovery of gravitation by the fall of the apple on Milton's Head.

The Golden Sands of San Louis Potosi and Australia; the translucent, lustrous and dazzling Wealth of King Schahzaman, all, all grow dim, pale, and lose their splendor before the Sparkling Brilliancy of our gorgeous and most triumphant Luck.

PRIZES SOLD IN AUGUST!

$35,000 sold in Package to Mississippi.
$20,000 sold to a Club in Tennessee.
$18,000 sold to a Merchant in South Carolina.
$15,000 sold in Package Wholes to Kentucky.
$12,000 sold in Package to Georgia.
$11,500 sold in Package to North Carolina.
$10,000 sold to a Club in Ohio.
$12,000 sold to a new Correspondent in New York.
$8,000 sold to a Lady in Virginia.
$4,000 sold in Package to Pennsylvania.

For Brilliant Prizes, always mail your orders,
PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light-St., Baltimore.

☞ The most successful method to draw a Prize is to *Purchase a Package!* The experience of every day strengthens this declaration.

"*No such word as Fail,*" at *Pyfer & Co's.*

☞ Forward your Orders without delay!

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1853.

☞ The Certificate, Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Sept.	Capital Prizes.	No of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	10	35 00
5	27,500	75 Nos. 11 drawn	8	30 00
6	20,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
7	30,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	5	16 00
9	12,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn	4	12 00
10	52,478	75 Nos. 11 drawn	15	55 00
12	25,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	8	30 00
13	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
14	30,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	10	35 00
15	22,500	78 Nos. 14 drawn	5	18 00
16	18,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
17	3 of 25,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	10	35 00
19	26,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn	8	25 00
20	20,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	5	17 00
21	38,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	10	35 00
22	20,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
23	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn	4	13 00
24	65,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn	20	75 00
26	28,500	75 Nos. 13 drawn	8	30 00
27	24,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn	10	30 00
29	16,312	78 Nos. 12 drawn	5	18 00
30	20,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn	5	18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mail after the lotteries are drawn.

Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Packages, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promply remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

Remember—A Package of Tickets can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the rosult is known, the readers of the paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,
PYFER & CO.,
No. 1 *Light-Street, Baltimore, Md.*
August 29, 1853. 82—

SALES OF LOTS ON BEAUFORT HARBOR. The Carolina City Land Company will sell to the highest bidder on their premises, at White Hall, on Monday the 31st day of October next, a large number of valuable Lots.

The lands of this Company front about two miles on the most accessible and best part of the Harbor, and are considered the most valuable on it. They are in full view of the Ocean, and will be handsomely and conveniently laid out for business and pleasure. No improvement can be made with Central or Western Carolina, or the waters connected with the Harbor, without benefiting these lands. The Carolina City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that they have no "agents or drummers in the Western part of the State," or any where else, offering to sell Lots at a low rate to secure influence, but that all the sales of their land are required, by the articles of agreement, to be to the highest bidder.

The gentlemen who compose this Company have made arrangements to improve their lands to the amount of about $50,000. During the winter and ensuing spring, a large Hotel will be built, Wharves, Turpentine Distilleries and a Steam Saw Mill will be put in operation.

There is excellent clay on the premises for making brick and also on the adjacent waters; and as experience has proved the importance of fire proof buildings in a commercial place, the board will not allow any but substantial fire proof buildings to be permanently erected on any lands they may sell.

To persons who may prefer, the board will lease lots for a term of years. They respectfully invite all persons in any way interested to be present at the sale and see for themselves. Especially mechanics, ship carpenters, brick masons, &c., as for them no richer harvest can be promised than the future prospects of Carolina City.

Terms of Sale. One-fourth cash—the balance in instalments at 12, 18 and 24 months, interest from date.

All letters on business of the Company address to John M. Rose, Secretary, Fayetteville, N. C.

By order of the Board,
T. R. UNDERWOOD, *President.*
August 17th, 1853. 78—3w.

Hard Ware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., *Sycamore Street*, Petersburg, Va. Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country. A large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:

Table and Pocket Knives, Saws, Planes, Files, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Brace and Bits, Augers, Butts, Fast and Loose Joints, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Gauges, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Razor Strops and Hones, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Looking Glasses, Garden Shears, Halter, Ox, Log, Trace and Fifth Chains, Frying Pans, Hand and Bench Vises, Trowels, Knob, Stock, Trunk and Chest Locks, Guns, Percussion Caps, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Fenders, Grates, Rat Traps, Pincers, Plyers, Knitting Pins, Marbles, Cork Screws, Jews Harps, Awl Blades, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Fish Hooks, Needles, Pins, Compasses, Slates, Skates, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Straw Cutters, Sifters, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Mill, Whip, and Cross Cut Saws, Hilling and Weeding Hoes; also, a large assortment of Nails, Castings, Steel, &c., all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this city ore respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.
MUIR & BRYAN.
Petersburg, August 29, 1853. 987—2m.

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.
HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.

HERRINGS.—80 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.

BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.

LIME.—1100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.

CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.

PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.

SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.

SUGAR.—All the varieties.

PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.
For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
August 8, 1853. 76—1m.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs le